

Appl. No. : 10/021,797
Filed : December 11, 2001

Amendments to the Claims

1. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) An intraocular lens having an optical axis,
said intraocular lens comprising:

a first optic; and

first and second translation members extending from said first optic, said translation members comprised of a shape memory material, said translation members permitting said first optic to translate substantially along said optical axis, upon implantation of said lens in an eye and in response to a force by the ciliary muscle of the eye.

2. (CANCELLED)

3. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 7, wherein said shape
memory alloy comprises nitinol.

4. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) An intraocular lens, comprising:

a first optic; and

a pair of elongate members extending from said first optic, said members comprised of a shape memory alloy;

wherein said shape memory alloy comprises an iron-based shape-memory alloy.

5. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 1, wherein:

said first and second translation members together form an anterior biasing element;

said lens further comprises a posterior biasing element connected to said anterior biasing element;

said posterior biasing element has third and fourth translation members, said third translation member connected to said first translation member at a first apex of said lens, said fourth translation member connected to said second translation member at a second apex of said lens;

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said lens further comprises a posterior viewing element connected to said third and fourth biasing elements, said first optic and said posterior viewing element being aligned along said optical axis of said lens; and

said anterior and posterior biasing elements bias said first optic and said posterior viewing element apart along said optical axis, said first optic and said posterior viewing element being moveable relative to each other to produce a range of accommodation upon implantation of said lens in the eye of a patient.

6. (ORIGINAL) The lens of Claim 5, wherein said posterior viewing element comprises an optic having refractive power.

7. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 1, wherein said shape memory material comprises a shape memory alloy.

B 1 8. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 7, wherein said shape memory alloy comprises an iron-based shape-memory alloy.

Can 9. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) An accommodating intraocular lens having an optical axis, said intraocular lens comprising:

a first viewing element and a second viewing element, said first viewing element comprising an optic having refractive power; and

plural translation members interconnecting said first and second viewing elements and relatively translating said first and second viewing elements substantially along said optical axis, upon implantation of said lens in an eye and in response to force by the ciliary muscle of the eye;

wherein at least one of said translation members is formed from a shape memory material.

10. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 9, wherein said shape memory material comprises a shape memory alloy.

11. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 10, wherein said shape memory alloy comprises nitinol.

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12. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 10, wherein said shape memory alloy comprises an iron-based shape-memory alloy.

13. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The lens of Claim 9, wherein said second viewing element comprises an optic having refractive power.

14. (NEW) The lens of Claim 1, wherein the force by the ciliary muscle of the eye is due to relaxation of the ciliary muscle such that tension in the zonules of the eye is increased.

15. (NEW) The lens of Claim 1, wherein the force by the ciliary muscle of the eye is due to contraction of the ciliary muscle such that tension in the zonules of the eye is decreased.

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Concl 16. (NEW) The lens of Claim 9, wherein the force by the ciliary muscle of the eye is due to relaxation of the ciliary muscle such that tension in the zonules of the eye is increased.

17. (NEW) The lens of Claim 9, wherein the force by the ciliary muscle of the eye is due to contraction of the ciliary muscle such that tension in the zonules of the eye is decreased.